

WHAT TROUBLED HIS SLEEP WORTHY, BUT DENIED HONOR TOOK AWAY HIS APPETITE

Opium Fumes Entered a Man's Wind-Pipe Quick to Act on His Complaint.

The neighbors of a tall, stubborn man who wears a white suit are due to receive a visit from the police department, says the Kansas City Star.

The man is a foreman in the street cleaning department. He rushed into the Walnut street police station in a rage. "Borg, J. J. O'Rourke didn't have time to question him. He stormed up and down before the booking clerk's desk, talking incoherently for a few minutes.

"It's pretty hot out my way," he finally exploded; "and I got to sleep with my windows open. But I ain't got no real sleep for a month. I smell some funny smelling stuff every night coming in the window. And when I get up in the morning I got a headache, and so has the wife and the kids. This morning I couldn't think when I got up, and I was two hours late to work. I don't know what it is, but I think somebody is putting a hoodoo on me and my folks."

Sergeant O'Rourke stalled mysteriously. He went into the property room and returned with a small box.

"Smell this," he invited. The tall man did so and let out a whoop.

"That's it," he yelled. In the box was an opium smoker's outfit.

The police sergeant had surmised what annoyed the man, and a while ago an outfit noted in a former raid clinched the guess.

MEAT REALLY "IN THE AIR"

Alaskan Housewives Have Good Reason for Making Display of Their Supply of Provisions.

"Very patriotic lot of people live here, I see," is the remark made by almost every new comer to the frontier town of Knik, Alaska, at the head of Cook's Inlet, when they see that almost every house is supplied with a flagpole.

And they are right about the patriotism, but it just happens that the poles are not for flags but for meat.

Knik is on the trail to Sitka and the Kukokwina valley, and in the summer the sled dogs and the flies are so thick that it is impossible to keep meat in ordinary cooler houses this ground.

There is no butcher shop in Knik and the only fresh meat is moose or Alaska sheep brought in by the hunters. It's very handy for the housewives of Kuk to have the meat supply of the town up in the air. If hubby has poor luck with his gun and the supply runs out, all she has to do is to go to the door, pick out her neighbor who has the largest supply on hand and go borrow a steak or two.

The meat is fastened securely to a rope and it is run up to the top of the pole very much the same as a dog would be.

Without the Yashmak.

One of the English Illustrated papers shows a photograph of two Turkish women. They are standing in a public place without the yashmak, the veil which for so many centuries covered the faces of all Turkish women who had a claim to respectability.

The women are well dressed. They have refined faces and evidently belong to the well-to-do classes and perhaps to the aristocracy. They seem somewhat embarrassed—but the yashmak is not there!

It is fitting that a generation which has seen the sudden rise of Japan to great power among the nations; which has seen India awaking with twentieth century ideas, and China under at least the semblance of a republican form of government, should also see evidence of revolt among the women of the Mohammedan countries. If conditions in England have given rise to the militancy and their antics, what do conditions in Turkey not warrant the Turkish woman in trying to do?

After Lundy's Lane.

One hundred years ago, following the indecisive battle at Lundy's Lane, the British army in the vicinity of Niagara Falls assumed the aggressive. Two distinct movements against the American forces were undertaken by the enemy. General Drummond, in command of a force of about 6,000 British and Canadians, held siege to Fort Erie, which was successfully defended by the Americans under Colonel Ripley. On the same day a division of the British army under Lieutenant Colonel Tucker crossed the Niagara River, below Black Rock, to attack Buffalo, but was met by Major Morgan with a force of about 250 United States riflemen, who compelled the British to retreat and recross the Niagara without effecting their object. Only two men of the American forces were killed in the engagement.

To Deal With the Kaiser.

Up in the "Tenderloin" there is a six-foot policeman whose fondness for the vernacular is exceeded only by his willingness to discuss any subject under the sun.

"What do you think of the Kaiser," Miket? asked one of the regulars on his post.

"On the level, me boy," replied the big fellow; "he reminds me of a San Juan Hill gangster full of coke. When you run up again with them devils you do just as the Kaiser has made all the other kings and things do—call out the reserves."—New York Tribune.

No Sewing.

"My wife told me to bring home some needles."

"Ah, you have a jewel of a wife. Mine positively refuses to do any sewing."

"Gandy compels me to admit that these needles are for the grapho phone."

Public Benefactors Who Made Discoveries in Their Kitchens Are Unknown to Fame.

Among the sublime sum of human ignorance may be mentioned the general indifference to our domestic heroes, the men who have made or marred our famous dishes. Keen to honor with trumpet and song the man who dares greatly with sword and plow, yet are we forgetful of the worthy who first discovered, say, the Irish Potato. Post Intelligence.

Burdly nation is forgetful of its great when this name is unknown and unhonored by worldwide festivities. And what of him who first braved the oven and detected its culinary qualities? His memory has perished. Would it not be a beautiful thing if we could meditate with grateful regard upon the man who ate the first oyster? We are inclined to harp too much upon the spectacular and are prone to slight the great ones whose self-sacrifice has made possible our domestic sugar joys. When man first mixed his mulligan did not the whole tribe put on sackcloth and ashes and wait with dismal foreboding for news of his demise by explosion or explosion or deadly poisoning or something?

Things that are simple joys to us must have been historic landmarks to the age of their inventors. Why is nothing done to keep green the memory of the doughty sine-stomached stalwarts? There should be a fitting chronicle, thus revealing to us of later days exactly what moved them to their ungrateful tasks; why, presuming them to be happy men, they should have felt called to place their life in jeopardy for the cause of the epicurean?

Possibly it is something that comes to a chosen few, spirits otherwise cast down and snared with losing battles; perhaps the stow away to its originator in a vision during the night watches; and he arose and mixed up everything he could find and took it, thinking he would commit suicide, and instead it made him fat and happy, but at best we can only speculate, for of records there is none.

OVERSIGHT THAT WAS FATAL

Light-Fingered Gentleman Might Have Got Away With the Coat But for One Thing.

A fellow stole a coat hanging in front of a clothing store the other afternoon. But the proprietor was on the job, and before the thief was half a block away he had the police and most of the neighbors on his trail. The poor fellow who had taken the coat was really caught before the crime. And as he ran he struggled into the abstracted article, which fitted him pretty well, all things considered. And when he was apprehended, about four blocks from the starting point, he protested his innocence stoutly.

"What do you mean I stole the coat?" he said. "I've had this coat all summer. Why, I ain't had it off my back for a week!"

"You ain't, ain't you?" sneered the policeman. "An' have you worn that coat hangin' inside it across yer shoulders all that time?"

Saying that the arm of the law grasped the iron hook protecting above the collar, dragged the victim to the corner and called the wagon.

* * Restores Old Speller.

Down in Georgia, where they seem to regard spelling as more a matter of books than of teaching, the legislature has gone so far as to order the restoration in the public schools of the old "blue back speller," whatever that may be, which is hallowed with great enthusiasm as "having enriched the minds of millions who its competitors have served thousands," and as having brought about that baleful period, half a century and more ago, when orthography reached its highest stage of correctness and perfection in this country.

Personally we have no acquaintance with this year's loss volume, but if it is such a wonder of efficiency it ought to be introduced into our colleges and universities, where correct spelling has become a lost art. Still it seems an advanced form of paternal government for a state legislature to be specifying upon just what spelling-book its boys and girls shall be nurtured.—Philadelphia Record.

To Treat 72,215 School Children.

During the eight months ending March 31, 1915, the London county council will provide for the treatment of 72,215 medical and dental cases of elementary school children, thus representing a net increase of 3,610 cases a year. The children's ear sub-committee report that the number of ear, nose and throat defects is steadily decreasing, and the provision for these, therefore, is to be reduced. The total number of dental cases to be provided for will be 49,720. During last year \$1,553 children were examined for dental defects, and 60 per cent were found to require treatment.

Quicks Wit Balks Robbers.

John Neale and William P. Shepard, cashier and assistant cashier of the Sackett & Wilhelms Lithograph company, carrying a bag containing \$7,600 were held up by three young men who waited for the elevator in the plant of the company at Grand street and Morgan avenue, Williamsburg, N. Y. Two of the men drew revolvers and the third assaulted Neale and Shepard with a blackjack. Neale hung on to the bag as he fell, but dropped it just as the elevator came down. Charles H. Booth, the elevator man, saw what was happening, seized the bag, threw it back into the elevator, and before the astonished highwaymen knew what was happening, he was shooting shot. The holdup men got away, leaving Neale and Shepard badly bruised.

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FEAR.

HOW IT MAY BE OVERCOME.
Fear is not always a lack of courage. One may be absolutely fearless, while being really braver, than a person toward trifling matters. Many people fear to be in a crowded hall, and frequently, out-of-doors, leave some enjoyable affair and return home. Thousands fear lightning to such an alarming extent, that during a thunder storm they become ill. Fear of this character is caused by a nervousness brought on entirely by disease of the mind and bladder.

A further proof that these organs are diseased, is ascertained by depositing a small quantity of urine in a glass tumbler and after standing twenty-four hours you find itropy or milky in appearance. If it has a sediment, if your book judged you, and you often have a desire to urinate during the night, with burning, scalding pain; it's the strongest kind of evidence that your kidneys and bladder are diseased, and the very strongest reason why you should not delay in trying DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, the pathfinder to medicine, for diseases of the kidneys and bladder, liver, rheumatism, dyspepsia and constipation.

We are absolutely certain of the curative power of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, that we will send you a trial bottle, absolutely free, by mail. If you will write to the Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Ronkonkoma, N. Y.

Drugstore sell it in Noway 50 cent bottles and the regular \$1.00 size bottles.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy
is the genuine and safe remedy.

Modesty of Bach.
From the time when Bach was po-
tentiably to receive the appointment
of Organist at Arnstadt, with an an-
nual salary of \$70 to \$90, his desires
were apparently fulfilled. He sought
for no higher post, and only when a
new one was offered him did he accept it reluctantly as a gift of Providence. In every new position it was
his only aspiration to do his duty faithfully,
and accordingly he made his gifts serve his place, so that as an organist he composed organ pieces to
first meet.

In June, 1812, came the fateful
meeting of the trapper scout, already
known throughout the west, and the
Pathfinder whose great fame was still
to come.

The two men were opposites. Car-
son was Scotch-Irish, gray blue eyed,
handsome complexioned (under his tan),
light haired, rather fat featured,
gritty, but so quiet and ordinary both
in appearance and manner that few
not knowing his name would bestow
upon him more than a passing glance.
Fremont was French, flashing blue
eyes, olive white complexion, thick
brown hair, features regular and oval;
disposition sensible, quick, eager and
indomitable. Few would forget him.

Fremont was a scholar of both
American and continental accomplish-
ments. At this time Carson could not
read nor write even his own name,
and his speech even in 1838 was of
patois whereby mingled Mexican, Indian
and many a frontier English
'thar,' 'tott,' 'muckered,' 'pore,' etc.
But he spoke in more languages than
did Fremont himself, not only being
fluent in English, French, Spanish and
several Indian tongues, all acquired
easily, but also being well conversant
with the sign language of red man
and of trail."

Of this meeting on the Missouri, out
from St. Louis, came comradeship
first and a friendship that never
ended. In California and in the Mexican
struggle the staunchness of both men
and their loyalty to the flag were well
tested.

FEMININE BEAUTY.

Maturity Has a Charm Greater Than
That of "Sweet Sixteen."

There is a beauty quite apart from
youth—the beauty of the mature woman.
Some there are who maintain
that beauty does not reach the zenith
under the age of thirty-five or forty.
In a measure this is borne out by the
events of the antique past, which may
likewise be paralleled with instances
of our own day.

Helen of Troy appeared on the scene
at the age of forty; Cleopatra was past
thirty when she met Antony. Aspasia,
married to Pericles when she was thir-
ty-six, was a figure brilliant in her
world for thirty years after. When
Diana de Poitiers was past thirty-six
she won the heart of Henry II., and he
was but half her age.

Anne of Austria was thirty-eight
when described as the most beautiful
woman of Europe. Mlle. Mar was her-
alded as the greatest of beauties at
forty-five, and Mme. Recamier was at
her best between the ages of thirty-five
and fifty.

Mme. de Maintenon was forty-three when invited to Louis, and
Catherine of Braganza was thirty-three
when she took her seat on the throne
which she occupied for thirty-five years.

All these women were world famous
for their beauty and gave the lie direct
to that foolish old saw that buzzes
the power of "sweet sixteen." The dew
of youth and complexion of roses, it
must be admitted, sometimes combine
in a face that is unerring, irrespon-
sive, utterly lacking in the expression
which goes to the making of a perfectly
molded visage.—Bohemian.

Turning Back the Clock.
Butcher—Well, you know, mom,
that's very dear today. Mrs. Gubbins
—Hoi! Then give me a pound of yester-
day's steak, please.—Sydney Bulletin.

He Was Acquainted.
The visitor to the links at Hayes-
on-the-Hill had had the oldest caddie
in the district allotted to him as his
beast of burden.

"Well," said the visitor, "as you have
been living in the neighborhood so
many years I suppose you know all the
ins and outs of this place?"

"Oh, yes, sir—at least, I am quite
familiar with the ins," replied the
caddy.—London Telegraph.

The Absent-minded Beggar.

Teacher—What did the handwriting
on the wall say? Johnny—You have
been weighed in the balance and found
wanting. Teacher—And what does that
mean? Johnny—That he forgot to drop
a penny in the weighing machine slot.
—Philadelphia Ledger.

One Case.
"Can you give me a single instance
where the less was made to contain
the greater?"

"Oh, yes. I've seen a big woman
make herself small enough to go
through her husband's pockets!"—Bal-
timore American.

The Informant.
"I never knew until last night what
a bright fellow Mr. Fiddlewit is."

"Hm! How did you find it out
then?"

"He told me."—Judge.

HOTEL CUMBERLAND
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NEW AND FIREPROOF

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10 Minutes Walk to 40 Theatres
Send for Brochure.

HARRY P. ASTIMSON

ONLY N.Y. HOTEL WINDOW-SCREENED
THROUGHOUT.



FREMONT AND KIT CARSON.

See Pictures of the Pathfinder and the
Famous Scout.

In "Kit Carson Days," by Edward
L. Sabin, we get this glimpse of the
personal appearance of Carson and
Fremont when the two daring scouts
first met:

"In June, 1812, came the fateful
meeting of the trapper scout, already
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first and a friendship that never
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He was very busy, and the
shop was full of men waiting for him
to practice his tonsorial art upon their
heads and faces.

One morn, Mr. Blank, became tired
of waiting for his turn to come and
started to leave. Although his beard
had come out pretty hairy, he thought
no one would notice it and that he
could come back the next morning
when Hughes, the barber, was not so
very busy. The barber, not wishing
a customer to go away unattended to,
accosted him by saying, "You're not
leaving us, is, you, Mr. Blank?"

Mr. Blank felt of his face and re-
plied, "Why, I don't need a shave, do
I Hughes?"

Hughes thereupon looked his cus-
tomer over critically and answered
him assuredly: "No, yous don't need
a shave. All yous needs is a haircut
on de face!"—National Monthly.

Motherland.

It is a suggestive fact, and one well
worth nothing—although we have no
recollection of having ever heard at
attention called directly to it—that Brit-
ain is the only people in the world
who speak of the home of their race as
the motherland. The Jews were and are,
are, the "Children of Israel." Palestine
was and is, to them always the
"Land of Our Fathers." Rome was
"Patria" to her citizens. France is "La
Patrie" to her sons and daughters.
England is distinctively "the mother-
land" to all its people. The same is
true of every existing nation of impor-
tance, so far as we are aware. Even
the national hymn of the United States
appeals to "Our Fathers' God." British
children reverently think and
speak of their motherland.—Halifax
Chronicle.

Ocean Cables.

The diameter of the Atlantic cable
varies according to the depth of the
water, the character of the bottom on
which it lies and the probabilities of
interference from anchors. It is smallest
in mid-ocean depths. There is little
or no movement at the bottom, and
it is important that the cable should
not have great weight. A heavy en-
gine in deep water would be difficult to
bring up for repairs if such were needed.
In the shallow water a heavier
type of cable is used. The types are
known as "shore end," "intermediate"
and "deep sea." The diameters of the
commercial cables are: Shore end, two
and three-quarter inches; intermediate,
one and three-quarter inches; deep sea,
one inch.

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Teacher—What did the handwriting
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mean? Johnny—That he forgot to drop
a penny in the weighing machine slot.
—Philadelphia Ledger.

One Case.

"Can you give me a single instance
where the less was made to contain
the greater?"

"Oh, yes. I've seen a big woman
make herself small enough to go
through her husband's pockets!"—Bal-
timore American.

The Informant.

"I never knew until last night what
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"Hm! How did you find it out
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"He told me."—Judge.

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Established by Franklin in 1811.

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

Office Telephone 121
House Telephone 101

Saturday, January 23, 1916.

New York State expects to spend ten millions on roads in 1916.

The President is determined to make Congress pass his ship purchasing bill. It looks now as though he would have to call an extra session after March 4 in order to do it.

The New Haven road has ordered twenty thousand tons of new rails. It begins to look as though the New Haven people expect to get on their feet once more.

Grain exports say that wheat may go to \$6 per bushel in the next few years, and predict \$2 for it within the next year. Flour is expected to reach \$10 per barrel by April.

The European war is costing England ten millions daily. At that rate the cost for Germany, France, Russia and Austria must be almost beyond computing. How long can such a war last?

Wheat and flour must go higher. It is estimated that France and England alone will want four hundred million bushels of American wheat, while the United States at best cannot spare over two hundred million bushels.

This country as a whole, and the western farmer in particular, are gainers by this European war in the increased demand for foodstuffs among the warring countries. But the consumer at home is a sufferer owing to the constantly increased prices.

While wheat is soaring, silver is low no more. During Mr. Bryan's "first battle" he assured us that silver and wheat had gone arm in arm down the ages, like Siamese twins. We fear that Bryan's occupation as a profit is gone.

Hungary proposes to secede from the Austria-Hungary combination and the venerable Emperor of the dual nation is going to abdicate the throne. The Emperor has had a long and stormy career. The dissolution of the dual monarchy will perhaps be a good thing for Europe.

The Industrial Aid Society of Massachusetts reports more men out of work in Boston than there has been in any other time in the past 21 years. The Public Welfare Commissioner of Chicago, reports one hundred thousand people in that city out of work. Yet President Wilson tells us that hard times are purely psychological. The millions of men out of work will be apt to show him two years hence that perhaps running for the Presidency is also psychological.

What is "God send" this war in Europe has been to the Wilson Administration. Without it this country would have been flooded with cheap foreign made goods. Without it the revenues of the country would have been depleted just the same and there would have been no war on which to lay the blame of a war emergency tax. Without it there would have been a bigger stagnation in business and the Wilson party would only have had the "psychological" excuse for it. With this war all things with the Wilson government are serene. When faced with the thousand of evasions of their mismanagement all they have to say is "The war did it." Perhaps by a year hence they will find that the people have got their eyes open and can no longer be hoodwinked by Wilson's smooth platitudes.

The State Constitution.

The Commission on Revision of the Constitution of the State have got their report ready for the General Assembly. The salient features of this report are said to be as follows: Abolition of the property qualification for voters and allowing all males over 21 years of age, who have lived in the State one year and in the city or town six months, to vote on all questions. The establishment of biennial sessions of the General Assembly. Increase of the Speaker's pay to twenty dollars a day, and of the members of the Senate and House to ten dollars. The elimination of all mileage. The prohibition of the election of a member of the General Assembly to any other remunerative office during the term for which he was elected, unless he holds the office at the time he is elected a member of the Assembly. Any member of the General Assembly who acts as counsel or receives compensation for service in any matter pending before the Legislature shall lose his seat. No bill introduced after the fifteenth day of the session shall be considered except by two-thirds vote of all the members of the branch where it was introduced.

It further makes a radical change in the make-up of the Senate, which is to have 48 members elected by districts, of which the city of Providence is to have 10, Pawtucket 5, Central Falls 2, Cranston 2, etc., and practically eliminates the country towns from any show in legislation.

While some of the changes suggested may be good, and meet with popular favor, there are many radical changes in the Commission's document which should require careful consideration. All changes are not necessarily improvements.

One Hundred Years Ago.

(Newport Mercury of Jan. 21, 1816).

General Jackson has issued the following address to the people of New Orleans:

B. Q. Now Orleans,
Dec. 16.To the Citizens of New Orleans.
The Major-General commanding has, with astonishment and regret, learned that great consternation and alarm pervade your city.

It is true that the enemy is on our coast, and threatens an invasion of our territory; but it is equally true, with union, energy, and the approbation of Heaven, we will beat him at every point his temerity may induce him to set foot on our soil. The General, with still greater astonishment, has heard that British emissaries have been permitted to propagate seditious reports amongst you, that the threatened invasion is with a view of restoring the country to Spain from a position that some of you would be willing to return to your ancient government. Believe no such incredible tales.—Your government is at peace with Spain; it is the vital enemy of mankind, the highway robber of the world, that threatens you, and has sent his henchmen among you, with this false report, to put you off your guard, that you may fall an easy prey to him. Then look to your liberties, your property, the chastity of your wives and daughters. Take a retrospect of the conduct of the British army at Hampton, and other places where it has entered your country—and every bosom which glows with patriotism and virtue will be inspired with indignation, and pain, for the arrival of the hour when we shall meet and revenge those outrages against the laws of civilization and humanity.

The General calls upon the inhabitants of the city to trace this unfounded report to the source, and bring the propagators to condign punishment. The rules and articles of war annex the punishment of death to my person, holding secret correspondence with the enemy, creating false alarms, or supplying him with provisions; and the General announces his unalterable determination rigidly to execute the martial law in all cases which may come within his province.

The safety of the district entrusted to the protection of the General must and will be maintained with the best blood of the country; and he is confident all good citizens will be found at their posts with their arms. In their hands, determined to dispute every inch of ground with the enemy, that unanimity will pervade the country generally. But should the General be disappointed in this expectation, he will disappoint our enemies from our friends. Those who are not for us are against us, and will be dealt with accordingly.

By command,
THOMAS L. BUTLER, A. D. C.**Fifty Years Ago.**

(From the Newport Mercury of January 21, 1861.)

We notice that Volunteer Lieutenant Samuel Howard is now in the city on a short furlough. Lieut. Howard, it will be remembered, volunteered his services, while others refused, to pilot the first Monitor in its celebrated engagement with the rebel ironclad Merrimac. He was promoted, and ordered to the command of the ironclad Neosho, on the Mississippi, and has been in the several engagements in that department. While in Red River April 12th, the fleet under Admiral Porter was attacked by 2000 rebel infantry, who were beaten off. On the 10th many vessels of the fleet were aground above Grand Ecore, and not until May 8 were they released, and then by the ingenuity of Col. Bailey, who constructed a dam. When the Neosho came over the dam she plunged into the depths below, and for a minute was entirely out of sight. On Christmas Day the Neosho and two other vessels were in the Tennessee River to prevent flood from crossing, and when near Florence were fired upon from each side of the river. After half an hour's fighting the rebel batteries were driven away. The next day they moved farther up the river, and were attacked by three rebel batteries. After a while the vessels were silenced, and the vessels turned down the river, and after proceeding nine miles were attacked by two rebel batteries. A fight ensued, in which the rebels were once more beaten. Three men were killed and five wounded on the fleet, and the Neosho was hit twenty-seven times.

We are sorry to learn that our citizens have not generally availed themselves of the opportunity offered by the city council to be vaccinated free of charge. Less than one hundred have as yet applied, and we would again remind our citizens that a physician is in attendance at the City Hall each day. In Providence there are about 20 cases, and the disease has spread so rapidly that the authorities have become alarmed and free vaccination is now offered. We have no cases in this city at present, but unless people will use means to prevent taking it, we may expect to be visited.

We notice that the assault on Fort Fisher by the column of sailors from Porter's fleet, numbering 1000 men, was led by our townsmen, Commander K. Randolph Breeso, and that he passed through the action unharmed. Commander Breeso was assisted by an officer from each vessel. The whole force was fired upon as soon as they struck the beach and about fifty were killed or wounded. From there to the fort they seemed to draw the severest fire of the enemy.

Rev. J. C. Barrows, of South Danvers, Mass., has accepted the call of the First Baptist Church of this city, to become their pastor, and will enter on his new duties on the first Sabbath in March. Rev. Mr. Adam, who has been pastor of this church for many years, resigned the charge some months ago.

We regret to notice that Captain Lawrence, third son of Hon. William B. Lawrence, of this city, while planting a color upon one of the traverses of Fort Fisher, was shot in four places and suffered the loss of his left hand.

Twenty-Five Years Ago.

(Newport Mercury of January 21, 1891.)

NEWPORT FIREMEN'S RELIEF.

The annual meeting of the Newport Firemen's Relief Association was held at Department Headquarters Monday evening. Chief Engineer Cozzens presiding. The meeting consisted of dele-

gates, as follows: Chief Engineer Cozzens, Assistant John E. Lake, Foreman Thomas S. Bowler, Perry B. Dawley, Foreman B. F. Tanner, Assistant E. T. Bosworth, G. Phillip Frank, John Carr, Assistant William J. O. Young, Charles S. Goddard, Foreman George C. Shaw, Charles T. Biles, Foreman S. H. Sullivan, Edward F. Hughes, Foreman Percy A. Austin, Assistant William E. Kuhn.

The Association was organized in 1878, shortly after the fire at Mr. John Carey's villa on Spring street and Narragansett avenue; in fact it was Mr. Carey's generous appreciation of the firemen's services at that fire that led to its organization.

The fire occurred in March, while the family was away, and Chief Engineer Cozzens took possession of the premises, and placed two police officers at each entrance with strict orders to admit no one—not even a member of the Department—without authority from him. While the house was thus barricaded, Mr. Carey appeared upon the scene, having just arrived from New York; but the officers would not allow him to enter the house until the chief had been found and given his permission. This greatly exasperated the gentleman and he was loud in his condemnation of the Chief Engineer, but after going through the house and observing what care had been taken to preserve its valuable contents—huge mirrors and rare paintings had been taken out while the fire was in progress and replaced after it had been put under control without the slightest injury—he sought the Chief, and after thanking him for the efficient manner in which the fire had been handled, asked how he could reward the firemen. Mr. Cozzens explained to him that if he was anxious to make a donation it might be done as a nucleus of a relief fund for the firemen. He then offered his check for \$500 for that purpose, provided the gift would be kept a secret. The acceptance under these circumstances was declined and the matter was dropped, but a day or two later Mr. Carey called upon Chief Cozzens and presented him with his check for \$500, accompanied by a letter explaining the object for which the money was given, and the whole matter was duly published in the local papers, after which the Newport Firemen's Relief Association was organized.

The generous example set by Mr. Carey in 1878 has been followed by other summer residents from time to time until, with the efforts of the Association itself, the fund has grown to nearly \$5000. The first donation after the organization of the Association came from Mr. John N. A. Griswold, who, Jan. 2, 1879, sent his check for \$400 to the late James B. Pack, chief engineer of the fire department at that time, the money to be used for "charitable and other objects as the department may designate." This gift was in token of appreciation of services rendered by the department at a fire in Mr. Griswold's Belgrave avenue villa on the Sunday previous to the receipt of the check. Two firemen were severely injured at this fire and after paying their expenses from the \$400 there was a balance of \$166.55, which was added to the fund of the Relief Association. The next donation to the fund was a check for \$300 from Prof. Agassiz after the burning, Sept. 12, 1889, of his then recently purchased summer residence on Castle Hill. The fund received two donations in 1888, one of \$100 in June from Mrs. Anna Poll, and one of \$200 in July from Prof. Palmer Rogers, and these were the last until Feb. 4 of last year, when Chief Engineer Cozzens received the Old Colony Company's check for \$750 as a token of appreciation of services rendered at the burning of steamer Bristol, Dec. 30, 1888. Of this amount \$250 was for expenses incurred by firemen who were bent on at a fire, and \$500 went to swell the permanent relief fund.

Councilman E. P. Marsh has recently added a new branch to his furniture business, that of undertaking, and has given to the new department his entire north store which is handsomely fitted up. His son, Mr. Samuel W. Marsh, who has recently returned from a careful study of the business in New York and Boston, is to be associated with him in this conduct of the new department.

Contractor Curry is progressing rapidly with the interior finish of the new school house on Cranston street.

General Assembly.

Considerable business is being introduced into the General Assembly daily, and the committees are at work on the matters, some bills having been reported already. Both houses are now fully organized, joint rules having been adopted and joint standing committees announced this week. The Newport County members received appointments on joint committees as follows: Senator Henry C. Wilcox, Tiverton, engrossed nets; Senator Henry G. Anthony, Portsmouth, printing; Senators Philip H. Wilbur, Little Compton, and J. Eugene Littlefield, New Shoreham, rules and orders; Representative Charles A. Hamby, Jr., Tiverton, printing; Representative Rufus S. Peckham, Little Compton, real estate.

The Senate has passed the resolution providing remuneration for cattle killed on account of the hoof and mouth disease, amounting to \$23,600. An amendment has been introduced in the House to the Beckman compensation act.

On Wednesday Sheriff Anthony and others entertained the Newport County delegation at dinner at the Crown Hotel.

The McGinty who is secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission is not the famous submarine expert—Exchange.

We were not aware that the secretary's namesake was a famous submarine expert. The last we read of him was "Down went McGinty to the bottom of the sea." It did not require any more expert knowledge to do that than it does for a backwoods North Carolina editor to be secretary of the Navy.

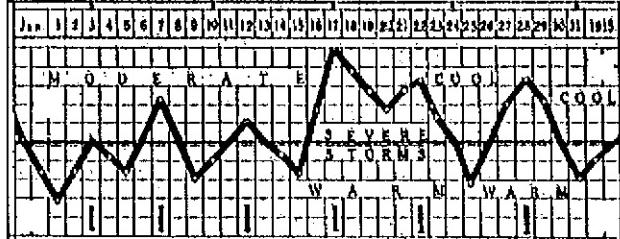
President Wilson takes a cheerful view of the figures of the November election, but the New York Times, a Democratic newspaper, frankly says: "If the Democrats can get any comfort out of these figures, the industry of extracting sunshine from cumbers has been unjustly derided." They point to a Republican victory in 1916; that is all there is about it.—Providence Journal.

Twenty-Five Years Ago.

(Newport Mercury of January 21, 1891.)

NEWPORT FIREMEN'S RELIEF.

The annual meeting of the Newport Firemen's Relief Association was held at Department Headquarters Monday evening. Chief Engineer Cozzens presiding. The meeting consisted of dele-

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Temperatures of January will average warmer than usual; much warmer last half than first half of month. Warmer than usual near Jan. 7, 17, 22, 28. Severe storms during the week beginning Jan. 17. Warm waves moving eastward will cross meridian 90 not far from Jan. 3, 7, 12, 17, 22, 28. Cool waves, moving eastward, will cross meridian 90 not far from Jan. 1, 6, 9, 15, 20, 25, 31. No severe cold waves this month. Greatest drop in temperature Jan. 17 to 20.

Heavy rains are expected in all the Southern States and heavy snows in northeastern sections. Rainfall will be deficient in middle northwestern sections and on Pacific slope. European weather will be very much better than for last month, but still somewhat severe in Northwestern Europe, including Great Britain, Heavy rains in Australia and the East Indies during this month.

Treble line represents seasonable normal temperatures, the heavy black line the predicted departures from normal. The black line tending upward indicates rising temperature and downward indicates falling temperature. Where the heavy temperature line goes above normal indications are for warmer, and below cooler than usual. The indicates when storm waves will cross meridian 90, moving eastward. Count one or two days later for east of meridian 90, and one to three days earlier for west of it. Warm waves will be about a day earlier and cool waves a day later.

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Washington, D. C. Jan. 21, 1915.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent Jan. 20 to 30, warm wave 25 to 29, cool wave 28 to Feb. 1. Moderate temperatures will prevail but will average colder than previous week. Rainfall and snow deficient, storm forces a little greater than usual and with this disturbance we will make a start toward real Winter weather. Gradually cooler weather is expected from Jan. 23 to Feb. 16. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Jan. 31, cross Pacific slope by close of Feb. 1, great central valleys Feb. 2 to 4, eastern sections 5. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about Jan. 31, great central valleys Feb. 2, eastern sections 4. Cool wave Feb. 3, great central valleys 5, eastern sections 7.

About the averaged Winter temperatures will prevail and most of the continent will get about the usual average of Winter weather. Eastern Canada and northeastern States will get most of the precipitation in the form of snow and the most severe storms will be in those sections. But the Pacific coast, centering near Los Angeles and the Hawaiian Islands, will get more severe weather and severe storms than usual during the passage of this disturbance. The mountain country east of Los Angeles, on both sides of the Rockies, seems to be in the path of the storms that began about Dec. 18 and will probably continue till Feb. 20.

In previous bulletins we have given the probable cropweather of 1915 for the cotton states and eastern sections, including all east of the Alleganies and the St. Lawrence River. We now come to the division comprising all between meridian 90 and the Alleganies-St. Lawrence line, north of latitude 39°. That country is better known as the region of the great lakes and contains first class farming lands, producing small grain, the grasses and corn.

As we have it, that section will get an abundance of rain from Feb. 20 to August 17 and will produce abundant crops. No drought is in sight for that division. Frost will be late and farmers should plant and sow for a little more than the usual amount of rain. This forecast is expected to hold good for three-fourths of that division. To work out the cropweather for each locality would require time, expense and can not be given in this bulletin.

In next bulletin we will endeavor to give the cropweather and crop-production forecast for the division which includes all west of meridian 90 to the Rockies and all north of latitude 39°. That division includes the greatest grain section on earth. It is the best Spring wheat and corn producing country in this continent.

We gave warning of excessive rains in the West Indies for January. The winter rains of Cuba and other West India islands have been reduced by too much rain. We have the key to rainfall for all countries and a little more experience with it will enable us to make almost perfect general forecasts. Scientists following our line will have an immense job in working out all the little details but it can all be worked out as closely as they are now working forecasts of the tides.

PORISMOULD.

The Fourth Quarterly Conference of the Methodist Church was well attended, Rev. J. F. Cooper, D. D., the district superintendent presiding. The following officers were elected: Stewards—Robert M. Wyatt, Rowland S. Chase, Sylvanus P. Fish, Charles B. Ashley, H. Chester Hedly, Charles Borden, Henry Hedly, George Faulkner, Benjamin Pierce, Thomas D. Fuller, David P. Hedly, Sydney T. Hedly and Henry Mosher.

Recording Steward—Charles B. Ashley; District Steward—Sylvanus P. Fish, Trustees—Robert M. Wyatt, Rowland S. Chase, Charles H. Borden, Henry H. Hedly, Sylvanus P. Fish, Thomas D. Fuller.

Committee on Foreign Missions—The pastor, Mrs. Robert M. Wyatt, H. Chester Hedly, Mrs. William Mosher, Miss Kate L. Durfee, Mrs. Charles H. Borden.

Committee on Education—Charles H. Borden, Mrs. Rowland S. Chase, H. Chester Hedly.

Church Extension and Home Missions—The pastor, H. Chester Hedly, Rowland S. Chase, Henry Hedly.

Parsonage and Furniture—Mrs. Perry G. Randall, Mrs. Emeline Wilcox, Mrs. Charles Borden.

Flower Committee—Mrs. Rowland S. Chase, Mrs. Abbie Manchester, Mrs. Charles Borden.

Music Committee—Charles B. Ashley, H. Chester Hedly, Miss Kate L. Durfee, Mrs. William F. Brayton, Mrs. Frederick A. Lawton.

Auditing Committee—Sylvanus P. Fish, Charles B. Borden.

Hospital—Mrs. Charles B. Ashley.

Mrs. Ralph Freeborn.

The pastor, Rev. John Wadsworth, was given a unanimous invitation to return for the sixth year.

The supper given by the ladies of St. Paul's Church in the Guild House was well attended, the room being prettily decorated for

BOMBS DROPPED IN GERMAN TOWN

Many Houses Wrecked In Steel Manufacturing Centre

LOCATION OF KRUPP PLANT

Great Gun Works, However, Escape Damage When Aviators of Allies Make Attack—Position of Great Strategic Importance in Flanders Occupied by Allies After Fierce See-Saw Encounters With Germans—German Ammunition Depôt Destroyed by French Aviators—Germans May Have Trapped Russians

The great Krupp steel works at Essen, Germany, where the great German guns are manufactured, was the target for bombs dropped by aeroplanes of the allies.

A report from Holland gives the news that several aeroplanes flew over Essen, which is in Rhine Prussia and not far from the French frontier, and dropped several explosive missiles. They did not strike near the Krupp plant, but several houses in the village were demolished.

Whether this was a retaliatory measure for the German raid on Yarmouth and other Norfolk coast towns, or whether the move was planned before the German attack, cannot, of course, be told.

A German official statement, however, practically claims that the German raid was more or less a reprisal, since British flying machines had been in broad daylight have attacked such spots as Frohburg, Dernbach and Schwamendingen.

The news of the raid on Essen came to the London Daily Mail from Rotterdam, where the Courant had received a private telegram from Athlone, on the right bank of the lower Rhine.

"I learn from Maastricht," says the Courant's correspondent, "that the Germans fear reprisals for the Zeppelein raid on English towns, and have ordered the lights extinguished in German towns, especially at Cologne, where extraordinary precautions have been taken against air raids, and where there is Zeppelein alid."

Holland, in the meantime, has questioned Germany about the air raid raid on Yarmouth, asking for an explanation of the report that the German airships, on their way to the British coast, passed over Dutch territory.

Flanders Deadlock Continues
Although the deadlock continues on the entrenched lines in Flanders, there has been the most vigorous of fighting for the last two days at Notre Dame de Lorette. Judging by the Paris and Berlin official reports, the positions at this point, a few miles northwest of Arras, have been taken and retaken three times by the allies and the Germans.

The position is on a high plateau, and is of great strategic importance. Tuesday night the allies stormed it, and were repulsed, but, continuing the attack, turned defeat into victory.

Then the Germans apparently shelled the allies out of the trenches, but during Thursday the Germans were in turn driven out. Both the Berlin and Paris communiques speak of a victory and a defeat at this point, but the latest official statements from both war offices confirm the fact that the allies are in possession of the heights.

There has been heavy fighting in the Champagne country east of Reims. The Paris reports claim that the Germans were driven from two wooded positions north of the farm of Beausejour and were defeated in counter attacks.

Ammunition Station Destroyed
A very important success was gained by French aviators who located a German ammunition depot in the neighborhood of Prosenne and destroyed it with bombs. Simultaneously the Germans were driven from some field forts and trenches.

In the Argonne region the Germans attacked near St. Hubert, their infantry charging after their artillery had pounded the French positions. The charge was met by artillery and infantry fire, which the Germans were unable to withstand.

Around St. Mihiel the French made considerable progress in the tedious business of tightening the loop designed to cut off the German positions on the Meuse, advancing 150 yards in the forest of Apremont. Twenty yards of newly occupied trenches were lost, however, north of Pont-a-Mousson.

In Alsace the French army of invasion has penetrated to the town of Hartmannsweiler, 15½ miles from the Rhine. This town, which commands two highways, is northwest of Mulhouse. In spite of the winter's severities, the invasion is being pressed determinedly, and the French are slowly but surely digging their way into Mulhouse and Altkirch.

Situation in the East

From the few scraps of information that come from the battle lines in Poland, it appears that a German force has worked around to the rear of the Russian army operating between Mlaw and Pionsk, and that if the Germans are in sufficient force they may cut off the entire Russian army of the north from its base at Novogeorgievsk.

On the other hand, the Russian position is only slightly less favorable than that of the Germans, under certain conditions. Both are potentially perilous, for a slight failure on the part of any unit to accomplish what is expected of it might spell disaster to either side.

The opposing armies are so placed

that rapidity of movement will have much to do with determining the result of the operations now under way.

For the present it appears that the Germans have the advantage, but the events of the next few days will determine what will actually be accomplished.

Should the Germans win a decisive victory on the Polish-Prussian border, the way to Novogeorgievsk and Warsaw would probably be open to them. On the other hand, Russian success would seriously threaten the German forces in central Poland and might necessitate a withdrawal from the positions on the Biala and Narew rivers.

In Bukowina the Russians forward movement is not going along very rapidly. Only small gains are reported and there has evidently been no important movement into either Hungary or Transylvania.

NOT ZEPPELIN SQUADRON

Englishmen Believe Raid on Coast Was Made by Aeroplanes

Despite the German official statement that "airships" made up the raiding party, most Londoners refuse to believe that a squadron of Zeppelins actually crossed the North sea and shelled the east coast cities.

It is admitted that possibly one or the dirigibles of the Zeppelein or Paravane type convoyed a flotilla of aeroplanes to the English coast.

Aero experts do not understand why, if Zeppelins were in the raiding party, more damage was not done. They point out that one of the monster dirigibles, capable of carrying a heavy store of death-dealing explosives and of remaining in the air for a great length of time, certainly would have cruised in the direction of London once it sighted English shores.

Hotel and restaurant keepers in the towns main objects of sky attack enjoy unprecedented prosperity. Crowds flock into Norfolk county, particularly to Yarmouth, to gaze at the bomb-damaged buildings and to talk with residents who asserted they had seen the outlines of the invading craft against the sky. Unexploded bombs and bits of bomb displayed in store windows attract big crowds.

BRITAIN WILL SEIZE DACIA

But Steamer's Cargo of Cotton Will Be Purchased or Forwarded

The British government announced through its embassy at Washington that if the former Hamburg-American liner Dacia proceed to sea she would be captured and taken to a prize court. Her cargo of cotton will be purchased by the British government or forwarded to Rotterdam without further expense to the shippers, according as the owners may prefer.

The state department communicated this information informally to the owners of the Dacia and was notified in reply that the vessel was loading at Galveston and would put to sea notwithstanding the British government's position. It was said that the owners had resolved to settle the issue in a prize court.

Incidentally, the war risk bureau of the American government issued a policy insuring the cotton cargo at 4 percent, but declined to insure the vessel itself.

CUTRIGHT "RECALLED"

Bryan's Statement Concerning the Vice Consul at Nottingham

John L. Cutright, American vice consul at Nottingham, Eng., was recalled, according to a statement by Secretary Bryan, because a letter written by Cutright and published in an Omaha paper "contained expressions of opinion in regard to the war."

A report from Nottingham said Cutright had left there for London after being informed by the major and other city officials that he would no longer be acceptable as vice consul.

Bryan's statement declares that the state department has no confirmation from Nottingham that Cutright had been informed that his presence there as an official was objectionable.

AUSTRALIA FEARS ATTACK

Seat of Government Moves From Melbourne to Sydney

A dispatch from Melbourne says the seat of the government of the Australian commonwealth has been moved from that city to Sydney. No reason is given.

This action by the Australian government indicates that the authorities of Melbourne fear an attack by German warships.

Former Tax Collector Held

Edward P. McCord, former tax collector of Pepperell, Mass., indicted on a charge of larceny of \$4631.81 from that town, was arraigned at Cambridge, Mass. He pleaded not guilty and was held in \$2000 bonds for a hearing. He furnished bail.

GENERAL NEWS EVENTS

The building occupied by the high and grammar school grades at Brunswick, Me., burned with a loss of \$35,000 besides the equipment.

Michael J. O'Connell, 34, of Brockton, Mass., died as a result of a leap from the fourth-story window of a hotel at Manchester, N. H.

Edward McHugh, 79, senior member of the Boston police department in point of age, died after a short illness.

The noted economist, Eugen Rosstand, father of Edmond Rosstand, the poet, died at Paris. He was born in 1843.

James Harrison applied the match that burned the last mortgage on the Elks' home at Worcester, Mass.

The annual catalog of Brown University reports the total general endowment as \$1,116,213, a gain of \$3,525,650 during the administration of President Faunce.

No Peace Prize For 1914

The Nobel committee has decided not to award the peace prize for 1914, but no decision has been reached regarding 1915.

Queen Has Scarlet Fever

Queen Victoria of Spain has contracted scarlet fever and is under the care of the court physician.

FRESH QUAKES CREATE TERROR

Violent Shocks Cause Further Damage In Stricken Italy

CALABRIA PROVINCE IS SHAKEN

Thousands of Persons Refuse to Return to Their Homes After Fleeing to the Open—Suffering and Misery From First Earthquake Is Widespread—Greater Part of Population of Many Towns Killed and Buildings Reduced to Shapeless Ruins—Dreadful Condition of Survivors

Violent earthquakes have occurred in Zante and Cephallenia, islands in the Ionian group, in the Mediterranean. It is feared considerable damage has resulted.

An earthquake of great force has also shaken all Calabria, in the southwestern part known as "the toe" of Italy, but so far as is known has caused no loss of life.

The shock appears to have been most severe in the neighborhood of Cosenza, provincial capital. Thousands of persons fled to the open, where they insist on staying rather than run the chance of being buried in the ruins of their homes.

Not less acute than the misery and suffering of the people of Avazano is that of the inhabitants of the entire district to the south. The loss of life and damage to property in several places are equally as great, but the needs of the sufferers have received far less attention.

Soldiers have arrived at many of these places to aid in the work of rescue, but there is a lamentable scarcity of food for both troops and the people. The temporary shelters provided also are inadequate to protect the people from the inclemency of cold weather.

Paterno, high up on the mountainside, has suffered probably more than any other town in the whole earthquake region. Less than 200 persons have been saved out of a population of 2000, and not a single house remains standing. All are shapeless ruins.

Along the main road from Paterno to Pescina traffic has ceased except for a few motor cars carrying supplies and some country carts, which, when encountered, are generally laden with two or more coffins.

The flourishing town of Pescina is a mass of ruins from which there is a perceptible odor of dead bodies. More than 4000 of the people of Pescina are buried under the fallen buildings. Some of the corpses which have been recovered lie on the ground at street corners.

Still Digging Out Living

Although living persons are still being dug out of the ruins, there are only 150 soldiers at Pescina to assist the survivors in rescue work. The few surviving town officials complain bitterly of the government's neglect. They say no bread has been obtainable for many days.

Pescina lost its most famous landmark, the sixteenth century castle of the Piccolomini family, and the house where the famous Cardinal Mazarin was born.

The condition of the surviving population of the town of San Benedetto, near Pescina, is deplorable. Over 4000 of the inhabitants perished out of a total population of 4600. Only volunteers from the nearby districts have been engaged in the rescue work.

No outside help of any kind reached San Benedetto until Sunday, although Pescina is only three miles away. The roadway between the two places was blocked as a result of the eruption.

The town of Celano, northeast of Averzano and 2500 feet up in the mountains, lost 1000 dead through the earthquake. There are also many injured and 10,000 persons are without shelter. A majority of them have been compelled to pass the bitterly cold nights in the open air because very little lumber has been sent to the place with which to build shelters.

At the town of Orteccio, southeast of Averzano, the earthquake victims are reported to number over 2000. A thousand of the dead, it is stated, are buried under the ruins of the cathedral. The entire population of Orteccio numbered about 2500.

The village of Almont, in the same region, is also reported as completely destroyed.

Where thousands have to be cared for in tent colonies and hastily improvised hospitals, the danger of disease is a serious problem, and it is rendered doubly acute in some places because of poor water supplies.

As reports continue to come from more distant places it is seen that the original estimates of the number of victims were not exaggerated. The unofficial figures still place the number of dead at about 25,000 and the injured at 25,000 to 30,000.

In Rome the procession of injured kept arriving and it is estimated that 6000 persons are being cared for in regular hospitals, in hotels and in tent hospitals.

The pope, according to the Usser-Varese Romane, has sent aid to all the bishops of the dioceses in the earthquake zone. A fund of \$1,000,000 has been received by the pontiff thus far.

Michael J. O'Connell, 34, of Brockton, Mass., died as a result of a leap from the fourth-story window of a hotel at Manchester, N. H.

Edward McHugh, 79, senior member of the Boston police department in point of age, died after a short illness.

The noted economist, Eugen Rosstand, father of Edmond Rosstand, the poet, died at Paris. He was born in 1843.

James Harrison applied the match that burned the last mortgage on the Elks' home at Worcester, Mass.

The annual catalog of Brown University reports the total general endowment as \$1,116,213, a gain of \$3,525,650 during the administration of President Faunce.

No Peace Prize For 1914

The Nobel committee has decided not to award the peace prize for 1914, but no decision has been reached regarding 1915.

Queen Has Scarlet Fever

Queen Victoria of Spain has contracted scarlet fever and is under the care of the court physician.

SALEM VISITED BY ANOTHER BIG FIRE

Other Cities Aid in Subduing Blaze Which Costs \$200,000

Fire-stricken Salem, Mass., strong, going to rise from the ashes of the \$12,000,000 conflagration that nearly wiped it out last June, was visited by another fire, which threatened the entire retail business district.

The Seaville block, one of the largest buildings in the city, in which are located the Essex House and several large retail stores, is practically destroyed with a loss of nearly \$200,000, and the local department, assisted by firemen from five neighboring cities, fought to keep the blaze from spreading.

In addition to the Essex House, the flames swept through the grocery store of Cobb, Bates & Yorke, Dan A. Donahue's clothing store and the stationery store of H. B. Haar. The fire started in the basement of the Cobb, Bates & Yorke store.

AND STILL ANOTHER!

Garza Has Become the Provisional President of Mexico

General Garza was named provisional president of Mexico by the convention in session at Mexico City, over which he has presided.

GENERAL GARZA

The former provisional president, General Outoroz, together with Generals Blanco and Vasconcelos, left Mexico City for Puebla.

Martial law has been declared by Garza and the city is being patrolled by mounted police.

In electing Garza, the convention declared itself to be supreme and, until a new president is elected, has assumed all the legislative, executive and domestic powers.

DID NOT MEAN TO KILL

Young Murphy; Who Stabbed His Brother, Free in \$2000 Bail

Thirteen-year-old John H. Murphy, Jr., who stabbed his 17-year-old brother, William, to death at their home at Boston with a jackknife during a quarrel, was held in \$2000 bonds for his appearance at a juvenile court. Hall was furnished.

The specific complaint alleges manslaughter, brought in under a charge of delinquency, which is necessary because of the boy's age. The boy is heart-broken over the affair. He says he had no intention of killing his brother.

Frank Execution Is Halted

An order staying the execution of Leo M. Frank of Atlanta, and directing that he be held in custody until further notice, was handed down by the United States supreme court.

Edward S. Marshall

Edward S. Marshall, one of the best known hotel men in the east, died at York Harbor, Me., aged 72.

Bernice Wright, 8 years old, was drowned while trying to skate at Newburyport, Mass.

A REIGN OF NO LAW

That In Reality Is What Is Meant
by Martial Law,

SUSPENDS ALL OTHER LAWS.

Those in Command Have Supreme Authority, and There Is No Check Upon Their Arbitrary Power Over Persons and Property of All Kinds.

What is martial law? Some people have a vague idea that it is military law, but this is a mistake. Military law has nothing whatever to do with martial law. Military law is simply that branch of the laws applicable to military service and duties, consisting of the statutes, regulations and principles by which the army and its affairs are governed. The misunderstanding has arisen partly from the name given to it and partly from the fact that it is the military which frequently carry out the regulations, while often the military forms of courts are held.

The police, however, if duly authorized, may carry out martial law.

It is difficult to define the meaning of martial law in nontechnical words. The dictionary definition of martial law is that it is military authority exercised in accordance with the laws and usages of war, when the civil authority is wholly or partly suspended, either by proclamation or by the actual presence of a hostile force. But the best definition given has been that of "no law."

It means that the supreme authority is empowered to do as it wills and that all ordinary laws, for the time being, have no operation whatever. There are no laws dealing with its application, those in command possessing entirely military power.

This means that there will be a complete revolution in the ways of the people wherever martial law is proclaimed. All ordinary laws will be affected, and it will no longer be the case that "an Englishman's home is his castle."

As a rule, when a place is under martial law its inhabitants must clear out of the streets before a certain time every evening, say 8 o'clock. Then all places of amusement, public houses and so on are closed entirely.

Even during the day time a limit is made as to the number of people who may assemble, so that a party of people—numbering above, say, half a dozen—would be liable to instant punishment. Also certain places and certain streets are forbidden to the people, who may be compelled to keep beyond a certain radius from the specified place.

Those in authority may take any object they like from anywhere, entering houses as well as going to command whatever they wish without my control. Any person may be compelled to give a complete account of his movements, past, present and prospective, and may be searched or even arrested without a warrant.

Crimes are dealt with very severely. Thus suppose a man breaks a window. Instead of being hauled up before a magistrate and subjected to a small fine, the policeman would be perfectly justified in shooting him immediately.

In the case of robbery. A man stealing a purse need not be arrested, but could be shot, this being a perfectly justifiable action on the part of those in authority.

Every person might be compelled to carry a passport, giving full evidence of his identification. Passports would be necessary in the case of those using horses or vehicles of any kind, including cycles.

All persons who were compelled to be out at night would be provided with special night passes signed by the one in authority. No person would be allowed to leave one town for another or travel beyond a certain distance without being the possessor of a properly signed passport given for this special purpose.

The object, of course, is to keep the people within certain districts and also to prevent foreign spies and the like from moving into the country and so gleaned information of value to our enemies.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Imperial Rome.
There are various estimates of the population of ancient Rome. The figure given by Gibbon is 1,200,000. Baker, in his notes to Montesquieu's "Graudur and Decadence of the Romans," gives good reasons for thinking that Rome's population was 2,000,000. The city had within its walls in the time of Theodosius 18,322 habitations, built, as a rule, with several stories.—New York American.

The Word "Rajah."
Literally the word "rajah" means king, and maharajah the great king or ruler over several kings, but generally speaking the titles rajah, maharajah and nawab have no greater significance than the words feudal lords as used in mediaeval times in Europe. Many of them have been made by the will of the reigning chief, many bestowed for meritorious acts and deeds.—Exchange.

Mighty Handy.
Some negroes are insatiable "jilfers," and their favorite organizations are those which assure an ostentatious future.

A mistress was remonstrating with her servant about belonging to one of them.

"Bonobell, don't you think it is mighty foolish to pay the 'Friends and True Mourners' society' 25 cents every month?"

"Now, Miss May, I don't. You see, she ain't like some of de scuffles; she acts liberal, and don't skimp an' nothing. She gives you de finest kind of coffin, en makes a way for everybody to git to your burial. En den, she's dat, she gives you \$30 at the grave, an' you know \$20 comes in mighty handy!"—New York Post.

A PASTORAL PLAYHOUSE.

Wonderful Open Air Theater in the Heart of the Alps.

What is probably the most perfect pastoral theater in Europe is situated in the heart of the Alps—at Interlaken, in Switzerland. This unique "playhouse" is open to all the winds that blow, and its roof is formed—in the most favorable circumstances—by the blue canopy of the sky. It is not always thus, however, and it has not infrequently happened that the hue of the canopy has been less inviting and that players and spectators alike have experienced the interlude of a heavy downpour which was not in the program.

The open air theater at Interlaken is used for performances of Schiller's great drama, "William Tell," for which it is by nature admirably adapted. The stage is a rising meadow framed on three sides by dense woods of beech and pine, with a "backcloth" of grim, gray rock towering toward the sky beyond. Away to the right stretches a huge semicircle of mountain peaks, 9,000 and 10,000 feet high, and behind the spectator tower the great peaks of the Bernese Oberland—the Jungfrau, Monch and Eiger, with their burden of eternal snows.

Nature in accommodating wood has provided the entrances and exits of this unique theater—passages in the woods through which gallop with thundering of hoofs on hard ground the mail coach troopers of the tyrannical governor. The cattle, goats and sheep which appear in the first scene—the return of the flocks and herds from the Alpine pastures—approach down the steep path in the woods on the right and are heard long before they are visible, the tinkling and clanging of their bells mingling harmoniously with the long drawn notes of the huge wooden Alpine horn, seven feet in length, and forming an appropriate overture.—Wide World Magazine.

TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Who Had the Happier Lot, the Lady or the Laborer?

A fashionable woman, coming from the Opera in the rosy nest of a Limousine, passed a group of laborers at midnight. Machines, like terrible animals, were burrowing into the earth. Steam was hissing as if from the mouths of a million serpents. Rocks flew in every direction. Torchlights flamed. There was the thunder of Labor. The Night Shift was in full swing. And the woman, gazing from the window at a certain workman, for an instant thought:

"How I wish I had that brawny Laborer's strength and joy of life! How I envy him his power, his physical perfection, the wonder of his manhood, his freedom from the shackles that bind me. He is his own master, while I am a slave—the slave of a man I despise!"

At that moment the Laborer paused long enough to see the deep shadow where his eye rested to glance into the Motor as it sped by him. And he thought:

"Oh, to be like her! To know leisure and wealth and rest! To be free from drudgery and toll, to come and go as I pleased! To throw off the chains of debt and worry and have the days and nights stretch ahead of me like a field of flowers!"

But in another instant the Motor was gone. The torchlights blared brighter than ever. And each had forgotten the other. —Charles Hanson Towne, in Judge.

Life in the Open.

Men who ride to horrids learn much more than the technique of a sport. Observation, a quick eye, judgment and a number of other qualities are developed. From the bridge of a battleship I have seen a hunting landsman pick up torpedo boats at night before the lookout man saw them. If you can drown your skin nerves vanish. Sunbeams are good for old bones and young. Hot baths and constant shade multiply emotion and increase fads and fancies. Yet life in the open tends to become for town dwellers an expensive luxury for the few.—A. White's Essays.

The Ball, the Dance.

The word "ball," as applied to a dancing party, came to be used in the first instance from an ancient "ball play" given in church by the dean and choir boys of Naples during the Feast of Fools at Easter. At subsequent dancing parties in Naples the dancers threw a ball at one another to the sound of their own singing. They whirled about in measured time, and the sport consisted in loosening hands in time to catch the ball.

Power of the Albatross.

The albatross, the largest webfooted bird, measuring sometimes seventeen feet from tip to tip of wing and weighing up to twenty pounds, frequently accompanies ocean steamers from the Cape to Melbourne, a distance of 6,500 miles, without being seen to rest on the way.

Father's Ultimatum.

"I think two can live as cheaply as one, sir."

"You can't edge into my family on that theory, young man. I'm willing to keep on supporting my daughter, but you'll have to pay board!"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Curious Oversight.

"What do you think, Maggs—shall I deliver my address on 'The Ideal Wife' just as I've written it?"

"Certainly not. You must rewrite it. I can't see that it fits me at all!"—Meganster Blatter.

Then Charged.

Mrs. Wilters—How did you get this lovely material for 20 cents a yard? Mrs. Datus—We mobilized outside the store, then marched in wedge formation and surrounded the bargain counter by a firm movement.—Judge.

Children's manners are molded more by their parents than by the stars at their natal.

LOST GEMS OF ART.

Many Famous Paintings Have Mysteriously Vanished.

WORKS OF THE OLD MASTERS.

Hundreds of Portraits by Reynolds Are Among the Missing Treasures, Besides Masterpieces of Correggio, Titian, da Vinci and Others.

There are many famous paintings by the old masters that have mysteriously vanished. They are known to have been painted, but their whereabouts has been an enigma for several hundred years.

From time to time lost pictures come again to the knowledge of the world, as when the original of the Dutch Velasquez, the "Philip IV," was found in a Polish nobleman's castle; when the portrait of Isabel de Valois, King Philip II's third wife, by Coello—the original of that by Pontejos de la Cruz in the Prado—was finally identified at the Chatsworth gallery, to which the Gaekwar of Baroda had lent it; when Titian's "Persons and Ladie" was found by Sir Claude Phillips in the bathroom of Herford House, and Holbein's "Palas and the Centaur" was identified by an English artist, forgotten and unnoticed in an obscure place in the Wilton gallery—a queer place to lose a picture in.

It is declared that no fewer than 400 portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds have disappeared. The historians of art—the "Anthonio," Vassari and many others—speak with admiration of pictures so numerous which have passed into the limbo of the unknown that the announcement of a discovery is rarely treated with absolute skepticism, even in the case of the greatest masters. There is plenty of room for the appearance of a number of early works by Velasquez-de Beruete gives a list of them—but especially the portrait of Fonseca, which gave to Velasquez his footing in Madrid, and more particularly the equestrian portrait of Philip IV, which placed him so quickly upon the pedestal.

Or take Correggio. There is the picture of "The Savior," a copy of which hangs in the Prado. This is the "Resurrection in Egypt," the "Herodias" triptych, the "St. Bartholomew," the "Young Man Flying From the Captors of Christ," "The Birth of Venus" and "St. Mary Magdalene" and others besides—all lost.

And Titian (a group of whose masterpieces were buried in a great English country house), where on earth is his portrait of Isabella Gonzaga and her son, which is known to us through the copy by Pontejos? Likewise also. He is so rare a master—rare alike as to numbers and to quality—that the recovery of his "Birth of Venus" would be an event of the very highest importance in the world of art. The Anthonio speaks of it, but since his day no other writer, so far as experts are aware, has ever set eyes on it.

Although we have so many hundred canvases of that amazing genius, Rubens, the loss of a picture such as his "Camillos and the Judge" is a disaster, depreciation, inasmuch as it is said to have been one of his finest efforts. It was painted in 1623 for the magistrates' hall in the town hall of Brussels, and no less than 3,000 florins was paid for it.

We might spare, perhaps, the "Head of Christ," by Andrea del Sarto (painted, in 1524) for similar works of his exist, but it is otherwise with his "Visitation" of the same year, if only because Andrea was a painter of greatest importance, historically considered—he who broke away entirely from Gothic rigidity and introduced a sentiment and a delightful sense of gayety and sweetness that brought art home to hearts untouched by the earlier dignity and gravity which they felt oppressive.

The portraits of Terburg, again, are a delight, and a host of them exist including not a few not unworthy of him, but really by the hand of his pupil, Koets, yet we cannot read without regret the list of them, as well as of his exquisite subject pictures, which M. Hofstede de Groot's researches have enabled us to make. We may even regard with relative equanimity the disappearance of Nicholas Poussin's "Rinaldo and Armida." But on quite another plane is the mystery of the portraits which Leonardo da Vinci painted for Lodovico Sforza and which vanished into thin air as completely as his "Mona Lisa" a couple of years ago.

The jocund lady re-emerged into the light of day, but the Lodovico portraits are practically beyond hope—unless perchance even now, unsuspected of their identity, they are decorating the upper corridors of some great house (lines of unexpired wealth) or the back storerooms of minor dealers.—New York Press.

Caesar Used Elephants In Britain.

Tradition has it that Caesar brought elephants with him to Britain and that they contributed to his conquest of the island. Having unsuccessfully attempted to cross the Thames, Caesar built a large pontoon on an elephant and, loading it with bowmen and slingers, ordered them to pass the stream, whereupon the Britons, terrified at the sight of the unknown monster, fled in confusion.—London Chronicle.

Within the Truth.

Victor—Look here! You said the house was only a stone's throw from the station. It's fully half a mile. Agent—Well, I've seen a blast from a quarry throw stones twice that distance many a time.—Boston Transcript.

Awaiting the Outcome.

The folks at our hotel are greatly interested in a problem.

"What is it?"

"An irresistible blond has just met an immovable bachelor."—Judge.

MOISTURE AND DUST.

Why This Rain Combination in the Air Shows a Red Sun.

An old weather proverb runs, "A red sun has water in his eye," and the condition which gave rise to it is explained by Professor W. J. Humphreys of the United States weather bureau in a discussion of some useful weather proverbs.

The condition that most favors a red sun is a great quantity of dust—especially smoke particles—in a damp atmosphere. Smoke alone in sufficient quantity will produce this effect, but it is intensified by the presence of moisture.

The lime and other short wave-length colors of sunlight are both scattered and absorbed to a greater extent by a given amount of dust or other substance, such as water vapor, than is the red, and this effect becomes more pronounced as the particles increase.

Hereo when the atmosphere is heavily charged with dust particles that have become moisture laden we see the sun as a fiery ball.

It has been known that this dust has much to do with rainfall, since it was proved by the physiologist Aitken years ago that cloud particles, and therefore rain, will not under ordinary conditions form in a perfectly dust free atmosphere, but will readily form about dust motes of any kind in an atmosphere that is sufficiently damp. A red sun, therefore, commonly indicates the presence of both of the essential rain elements—that is, dust and moisture.

Rocky Mountain News.

COURT TRIALS IN FRANCE.

Three Judges and Two Sets of Jurors in Each Criminal Case.

Most interesting indeed is it to watch the trial of criminal in Paris, especially when defended by a woman. French procedure is quite different from ours.

There are two sets of jurors, who must sit throughout the trial, so that any witness to any fact in the group selected to determine the facts is prevented from retarding the trial by the immediate substitution of one of the jurors from the second group. Three judges always sit in all the assizes at every trial.

The prosecuting attorney, beginning with the words "I accuse," reads the indictment to the prisoner and does not speak again. The presiding judge does all the questioning, and there seem to be no rules of evidence to restrict his questions. The defending attorney at the close of the trial addresses the jury. He has the last word before the judge's charge.

A word here about the criminals of France. I have never seen a worse looking lot than those "Apaches." I was told that they are the descendants of criminals, and they looked it. Comparing them with our criminals, I was led to state that the United States had no criminal class, and it will be our own fault if we permit a criminal class to exist.—Mary M. Lilly in Case and Comment.

The Blushing Tree.

The blushing tree gets its name from the change of hue it assumes when the rain falls on it. As the drops drench the leaves, gradually but unmistakably the green that gives way to pink. In a few minutes the green fades from sight. Only in a few half hidden spots beneath broad branches and on its trunk is there a tinge of green to be seen. After an hour or more, when the shower is over, the tree assumes its familiar green once more. Certain tiny insects, and not the tree itself, change color. These peculiar parasites are possessed of the power of chameleons. In the warm sunshine they are greener than the tree on which they live, but when the chilly rain falls upon them they contract their tiny backs and become a pretty pink in tint. Millions of these change the entire appearance of the tree and make it seem to be blushing.

Anti-suffragistic.

Southerners are notoriously fond of hot rolls, but they have a confection called Sally Lunn which is even more highly prized among them. It is not the sort of thing one has every day. It is for special occasions.

"Uncle William," said the housewife to the much spiffed old family servant who presided over most of the domestic arrangements—"Uncle William, don't you think it is about time for us to have some Sally Lunn?"

"Now, now, Miss May, now, now. Don't let's have none of that. I ain't never had no fancy for dat female bread!"—New York Post.

Truth or Fiction?

"Ah, what a difference there is," remarked the cynic wittily, "between courtship and marriage! Courtship is made up of soft nothings—marriage of hard facts."

And he broke the world's record for a sly.—New York Times.

Painted Remarks.

Willie-Paw, what are painted remarks?

Paw—The kind a man makes when he steps on a tack, my son.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Told to the Sultan.
The first English woman to have sailed with a nation of Turks was Mary Flabert, a Quakeress, who, in 1677, undertook to convert the commandant of the fortress to Christianity. She traveled by water to Smyrna and then landed at Adrianople, about 600 miles away, where Mohammed IV was encamped with his army. After many attempts, Mary found some one bold enough to tell the grand vizier that "woman was come who had something to declare from the great God to the sultan." She brought an audience with him instead, at which three dragomans were attendants as interpreters, and Mohammed was so impressed with what he heard that, while unwilling to become a Christian, he desired that Mary should stay in his dominions. When she insisted on returning, he offered her an escort, adding, "I would not for anything that you should come to the least hurt." She got back safely to England and was honored ever after among her fellow Quakers as "she that spake to the Grand Turk."—London Chronicle.

Russians Like "Paradise Lost."
How many English soldiers, one waddet, have read "Paradise Lost"? Mr. Maurice Haring, when in Russia, found that nearly every soldier he met knew it well. "When a few years ago a schoolmaster in the Tambor government told me that 'Paradise Lost' was the most popular book in the village library," he writes, "I was astonished and thought it an isolated instance. At a fair in Moscow during passion week *** I noticed that there were five or six different editions of translations of Milton's poem, with illustrations, ranging in price from 12 rubles to 20 kopeks, and while I was looking at one of them a monk came up to me and advised me to buy it. It's very interesting," he said. "It makes one laugh and cry. *** It is possible to purchase 'Paradise Lost' at almost every village booth."—London Graphic.

Making the Ghost Visible.
Comparing the stage conveniences of the present day with the makeshifts existing a generation ago, Robert Manton told of the inconveniences of his early experience as the ghost in "Hamlet."

"One night I was playing the part of the ghost," he says, "and as I was not very certain of myself the stage manager had the lamps turned down unusually low. As a matter of fact, they were so low that while I was on the stage they went out. Of course, they had to be lighted again, and the stage manager sent out a stage hand to do it. I had to remain where I was, and the ghost's funeral blues were recited while a man in civilian clothes slowly and painstakingly made his way across the darkened stage, lighting the lamps as he went."

Sydney Smith on War.

Sydney Smith found humor in most things, but none in war. In the Edinburgh Review of a century ago he wrote: "If three men were to have their legs and arms broken and were to remain all night exposed to the inclemency of the weather the whole country would be in a state of the most dreadful agitation. Look at the wholesale death of a battlefield—ten acres covered with dead and dying, and the shrieks and agonies of many thousand human beings! There is more misery inflicted upon mankind by one year of war than by all the civil persecutions and oppressions of a century." And he added that it was the business of wise and good men to set themselves against the spirit that produced war—"this passion for military glory."

To Remove Adhesive Plaster.
Every one who has had occasion to use adhesive plaster is familiar with the line of adherent, discolored material that is left on the skin around the edges of the plaster when the strip is removed. This adherent substance resists scrubbing with soap and all ordinary means of removal. Even scraping with a knife fails to remove the grime and stickiness completely. But a few drops of gasoline, benzine, ether or chloroform on a piece of cloth will remove the stain as if by magic. The basis of adhesive plaster is rubber, and the four substances mentioned are rubber solvents.—Los Angeles News.

In the Dumps.

There was once an Egyptian king, so it is said, who built a pyramid and died of melancholy. His name was Dumors, yet there are probably few persons who know that they are perpetuating the memory of his tragic history when they remark that they are "in the dumps."

A Trouble Maker.

"What sort of a life is he?"
"A trouble maker."

"He seems peaceable enough."
"I know, but he's the sort of a blundering chap that denies all the ingenious lies you've told your wife."—Detroit Free Press.

Considerate.

"The most considerate wife I ever heard of," said the philosopher, "was a woman who used to date all her letters a week or so ahead to allow her husband time to post them."

Pretty Thin.

"Thin!" replied the man who was talking about mutual acquaintances. "Well, he's so thin that when he eats macaroni he can only swallow it one piece at a time!"

Mexican Pineapple.

One kind of Mexican pineapple, known as the cayenne, is entirely free from spines, and the flesh is remarkably tender and juicy.

Protective.

"It's no use insisting, gentlemen. I will not sing. The doctor has forbid it."

"Why? He lives in this house, then?"—Paris Rire.

Disappointing.

How disappointing it is when you try to take time by the forelock to discover that another fellow out there isn't and pulled all the hair out!—New Orleans States.

A Camel's Stomach.

The stomach of a camel is divided into four compartments, and the walls of these are lined with large cells, every one of which can be opened and closed at will by the means of powerful muscles, explains a writer in the Presbyterian. When a camel drinks it drinks a great deal. Indeed, it drinks for such a long time you really would think it never meant to leave off. The fact is that it is not satisfying its thirst, but is filling up its cisterns as well. One after another the cells in its stomach are filled with the water, and as soon as each is quite full it is tightly closed. Then, when a few hours later the animal becomes thirsty, all that it has to do is to open one of the cells and allow the water to flow out. Next day it opens one or two more cells, and so it goes on day after day until the whole supply is exhausted. In this curious way a camel can live five or even six days without drinking at all, and so is able to travel quite easily through the desert, where the wells are often hundreds of miles apart.

Falling Bodies.

Men from the Michigan College of Mines made some interesting experiments with falling bodies. In the deep vertical shaft of a copper mine at Calumet, which, says Machinery, has three of the deepest shafts in the world. The experimenters tried to drop into a box of clay 4,200 feet below two metal balls two inches in diameter, one from the center of a shaft nine feet wide and thirty feet long and one from the southwest corner of it. Neither of the balls reached the box of clay. One was never found; the other, probably the one dropped from the center, was found lodged in the timbers in the east side of the shaft, 800 feet from the surface. In fact, bodies dropped into the shaft invariably lodged in the east wall, because the earth rotates on its axis from west to east. If a load of ore were spilled into the shaft most of it would cling to the side of the shaft or land on the levels to the east.

A Newspaper Dictionary.

Burly Negro—Any colored man arrested.

Engineer—The man who gets blamed for a railroad accident. (See probe.)

Gentleman Burglar—A thief with a collar. (See Rafters.)

Joy Ride—What precedes an automobile accident. (See broker.)

Loot—Goods found in a hat in Harlan.

Millionaire—A man who owns his own home. (See divorce.)

Plot—Something that is thwarted. (See foil.)

Pretty Girl—Any female.

Scanty Attire—What people escape from burning buildings in.

Sleuth—A detective in the headlines.

Society Leader—A woman who returns from Europe.

Twenty-four Hours—The period in which the police expect to catch the murderer.—Puck.

Satan's Way.

Mrs. Kilgore was the pretty young wife of the elderly village pastor. One day she went into the city with a friend and, among other things, bought a new frock.

"Another frock, my dear?" said her husband. "Did you need another?"

"Yes," said the wife, hesitatingly. "I do need it, and, besides, it was so pretty that the devil tempted me."

"But you should have said, 'Get thee behind me, Satan.' Have you forgotten that?"

"Oh, no! But that was what made the trouble, hubby dear. I said, 'Get thee behind me, Satan,' and he did, but he whispered over my shoulder, 'It just fits you beautifully in the back!' And I just had to take it then."—Harper's Magazine.

Tommy Atkins.

The use of the name Tommy Atkins, applying to the British soldiers, dates back to the Indian mutiny. In 1857 when the rebellion broke out in Lucknow all the Europeans fled to the Residency. On their way they came upon a private of the Thirty-second regiment (Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry) on sentry duty at an outpost. They urged him to make his escape with them, but he would not do so and was killed. His name happened to be Thomas Atkins, and so throughout the mutiny campaign when a daring deed was done the doer was said to be "regular Tommy Atkins."—Exchange.

Barriers.

She—I've just thought of an excellent plan for fostering better manners at the theater. He—What is it? She—Put all the fat men on the end seats and get them so interested in the performance that they will not leave their seats between the acts.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Sartorial Sameness.

"Washington isn't so picturesque as it used to be."

"Why not, pray?"

"Statesmen have modified their dress to such an extent that they now look much like other people."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Seeking the Man.

"His is a case of where the office seeks the man."

"That so?"

"Yes; he's wanted by men from the sheriff's office."—Buffalo Express.

Lucky to Be Poor.

Caller—How much for a marriage license? Town Clerk—One dollar. Caller—I've only got 50 cents. Town Clerk—You're lucky.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Night brings out stars as tomorrow sees us truths.—Bailey.

Lawyer—You say you saw the man stabbed in the hay field with a fork. What kind of a fork?

Witness—Well, did you ever see a tuning fork or an oyster fork in a hay field?—Chicago News.

Ethel—Didn't it seem an age from the time you were engaged till you got married? Maid—Yes, but Jack and I managed to squeeze through it.—London Tattler.

Disappointing.
How disappointing it is when you try to take time by the forelock to discover that another fellow out there isn't and pulled all the hair out!—New Orleans States.

January 12, 1914.

Shipping Gold New Style.

Now Sent By Parcel Post At Great Loss To The Railroads.

Not long ago, through the exigencies of the financial situation, the United States Treasury Department found it necessary to transfer \$60,000,000 in gold double eagles, weighing about 100 tons, from the mint in Philadelphia to New York City. Prior to the Parcel Post Law, this treasure would have been turned over to an express company, and the railroad carrying the gold for the express company would have shared in the payment made for the service. In this case, taking advantage of the Parcel Post Law, the Treasury officials merely parcelled out the gold into sacks to bring it under the weight limit of the law, paid the ordinary Parcel Post rates and mailed it to New York.

To carry these 100 tons of gold to New York required four special railroad cars. The gold was sent in three installments on successive days and in each instance, at the request of the postal authorities, the treasure cars had to be detached from the regular trains some miles from their destination and hauled the remainder of the way by special locomotives.

More than 100 postal clerks and inspectors went with this gold as guards. For each the railroad carrying the gold was compelled to assume the same liability as for a passenger paying full fare. The railroad in this instance got nothing for its treasure trains beyond the regular monthly payment for the regular mail service.

In all, nearly 200 tons of gold, worth about \$90,000,000, have been shipped in this manner from Philadelphia to New York since last August. This gold was sent over the railroad in 19,000 sacks, each weighing a trifle under 19 pounds and worth \$5,000 a sack. The postage on the standard dimension and weight of 9,400 heat units, or about twice the average for wood. As a consequence, resinous woods have a greater heat value per pound than non-resinous woods, and this increased value varies, of course, with the resin content.

The available heat value of a cord of wood depends on many different factors. It has a relation not only to the amount of resin it contains but to the amount of moisture present. Furthermore, cords vary as to the amount of solid wood they contain, even when they are of the standard dimension and occupy 128 cubic feet of space. A certain proportion of this space is made up of air spaces between the sticks, and this air space may be considerable in a cord made of twisted, crooked, and knotty sticks. Out of the 128 cubic feet, a fair average of solid wood is about 80 cubic feet.

It is pointed out, however, that heat value is not the only test of usefulness in fuel wood and since 95 per cent of all wood used for fuel is consumed for domestic purposes, largely in farm houses, such factors as rapidity of burning and ease of lighting are important. Each section of the country has its favored woods and these are said to be, in general, the right ones to use. Hickory, of the non-resinous woods, has the highest fuel value per unit volume of wood, and has other advantages. It burns evenly, and, as housewives say, holds the heat. The oaks come next, followed by beech, birch, and maple. Pine has a relatively low heat value per unit volume, but has other advantages. It ignites readily and gives out a quick hot flame, but one that soon dies down. This makes it a favorite with rural housekeepers as a summer wood, because it is particularly adapted for days in the kitchen.

The operation of treasure trains by the railroad for the Government, without cost for railroad transportation appears to be one of the current phenomena attributable to the Parcel Post Law and the failure to provide extra compensation for the railroads for the increased service they must perform under the law.

The mail contract under which the extraordinary service of transporting 200 tons of gold between Philadelphia and New York was performed provided compensation on a weight at fixed rates of pay based on the mail carried in the spring of 1913. At that time nobody apparently had thought of gold shipments as coming within the legitimate scope of the Parcel Post Act.

One interesting experience with the Parcel Post affecting the railroads comes from West Virginia, only in this case it was flour and not gold. Having received an order for four barrels of flour from a customer living 26 miles away, the keeper of a general store in that State, who was also the fourth-class postmaster, conceived the idea of mailing the flour. First, as the storekeeper, he loaded his flour into 32 sacks. Then stepping into his post office, he sold himself \$11.69 worth of stamps. Under the system by which fourth-class postmasters are remunerated, he had a right to the face value of all stamps cancelled through his office, so that in this case he merely refunded to himself as storekeeper the money he had paid himself as postmaster, which meant that he shipped his flour for nothing.

The railroad could not carry this flour on a freight train because it was mail. It had to load it with other mail on a passenger train, which was delayed ten minutes by the unloading of the 32 sacks of flour. The railroad had to carry the flour as mail, without any supplementary payment, under its four-year contract, made in 1913, and was out the freight revenue it would otherwise receive on the flour. The Government was out nothing because it paid nothing for the service. The postmaster-storekeeper was in the transportation charge.

There are 50,000 fourth-class postmasters. Many of them are also general storekeepers. They could secure similar delivery for their goods under present conditions without loss to anyone but the railroad.

Unless the Senate refuses to concur with the House in passing Chairman Moon's railway mail pay rider in the Post Office appropriation bill, the railroads, according to Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad and Chairman of the Committee on Railway Mail Pay, will be forced to carry the mails for whatever the Postmaster General chooses to pay under a penalty of \$5,000 for each refusal. Commenting on the authority given to the Postmaster General by this measure, Mr. Peters said recently:

"Even should he (The Postmaster General) in all cases allow the maximum rates permitted by the Moon rider, railway mail pay will be heavily cut and the present underpayment and injustice to the railroads increased. Chairman Moon told the House, during the debate, that his rider would enable the Post Office Department to 'save' \$8,000,000 annually out of the already inadequate payments to the railroads for carrying the mails.

The greatest wrong would be done in the case of the Parcel Post, for the carrying of which the railroads are to-day underpaid not less than 50 per cent, at a loss which will probably exceed \$8,000,000 in the present fiscal year. Chairman Moon apparently wishes to make this underpayment 100 per cent, for he announced in the House of Representatives that his rider would provide the Post Office Department with machinery whereby railroad transportation could be obtained for all the Parcel Post 'probably without any additional compensation.' We believe that the Senate has no more important duty in the present session than to see that justice is done in this matter."

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Historical and Genealogical.**Notes and Queries.**

In sending notes to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:
1. Name and date of the writer,
2. Name and address of the writer,
3. The question,
4. With an envelope give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature, a letter addressed to the editor, or to be forwarded must bear the name and number of the signature.
Please all communications to
Miss E. M. TILLEY,
Newport Historical Society,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1915.

NOTES.

Deaths and Marriages from The Guardian of Liberty, published in Newport by Oliver Farnsworth, beginning Friday, Oct. 3, 1800, and ending September 29, 1801. The Newport Historical Society's set of this paper lacks only one issue, No. 12, Dec. 29, 1800.—E. M. T.

Deaths.

Feb. 14, 1801. Allen. In Portsmouth. (on this Island) Mr. Peleg Allen, in an advanced age.

Feb. 21, 1801. Almy. In this town Mrs. Elizabeth Almy, consort of Jonathan Almy, Esq., and daughter of Mr. Edward Perry, in the 30th year of her age.

April 28, 1801. Burdick. In this town, last Monday, Mrs. Hannah Burdick, consort of Mr. Lawton Burdick.

Jan. 31, 1801. Burdick. In this town on Wednesday last, Capt. James Burdick.

Jan. 10, 1801. Butler. In this town on the 2nd inst. Mr. Benjamin Butler late a seaman on board the United States Ship Essex.

Oct. 10, 1800. Carr. In this town, on Tuesday last, Mr. Ebenezer Carr, in the 60th year of his age.

Feb. 28, 1801. Chadwick. On Saturday last, Mr. Thomas Chadwick of this town. While at work on the main top of the ship China, he was struck by a block, which fell from the topmast and instantly put a period to his existence.

June 6, 1801. Coggeshall. In this town, on the 29th ult. Master Abraham Coggeshall, in the 16th year of his age, eldest son of Capt. John Coggeshall.

Feb. 28, 1801. Freebody. After a few days illness, at North Carolina, in Craven County, at Freebody's Plantation, called Mount Pleasant, Capt. John Freebody, formerly of this town, in the 60th year of his age.

April 23, 1801. Freebody. On Thursday last, Samuel Freebody, Esq., in the 60th year of his age.

Feb. 14, 1801. Grattan. In this town, on the 12th Inst. The Honorable Mrs. Lucia Clara Grattan, widow of the late Colonel Grattan, Quartermaster General of His Britannic Majesty's forces in the East Indies, and eldest sister of the Right Honorable Lord Viscount Falkland.

June 27, 1801. Greene. In this town, on the 19th Inst. Mr. John Greene, in the 67th year of his age.

Nov. 8, 1800. Greene. On the 6th Inst. Mr. Thomas Greene, Distiller, of this town.

Mar. 28, 1801. Hunt. In this town, on Sunday last, Mr. George Hunt, in the 47th year of his age.

Feb. 21, 1801. James. Mr. Benjamin James, in the 60th year of his age.

Mar. 21, 1801. Kilburn. In this town, Mrs. Katherine Kilburn, widow of the late Capt. John Kilburn, in the 55th year of his age.

Dec. 14, 1800. Landors. In this town, the 7th Inst. Mr. John Landors, in the 60th year of his age.

Jan. 31, 1801. Langley. On Thursday, Mrs. Langley, consort of Capt. John Langley.

Sept. 6, 1801. Lawton. On board the ship Home (Capt. Donlon, on his homeward bound passage, from Batavia); Mr. Charles Lawton, in the twentieth year of his age, eldest son of Col. Giles Lawton, Junr. of Portsmouth.

July 4, 1801. Lawton. In this town, on the 29th Inst. Mr. Jonathan Lawton, in the 60th year of his age.

Feb. 21, 1801. Littlebridge. At his plantation near Savannah, (Georgia) Hampton Littlebridge, Esq. formerly of this town.

July 4, 1801. Marsh. On Tuesday last, Mr. Gould Marsh, in an advanced age.

Sept. 19, 1801. Mason. In this town, on Tuesday last, Doctor Benjamin Mason.

June 27, 1801. McCalpin. On the 23d Inst. Peggy McCalpin; aged 64—a respectable black woman, and many years a member of the Episcopal Church.

Sept. 12, 1801. Monroe. In this town, Mrs. Sarah Monroe, in the 31st year of her age.

Aug. 25, 1801. Mumford. In this town, last Thursday morning, Miss Sarah Mumford, in the 65th year of her age.

(To be continued.)

Queries.

1800. Carr, Wood—Capt. Robert Carr of Newport, R. I., married 18 May, 1749, Mary Wood. He died Nov. 7, 1768, aged 63 yrs. Their children were, Mary Carr, b. 11 Feb., 1749-50; Mahistable Carr, b. 24 Oct., 1750; Abigail Carr, b. 16 July, 1760; Robert Carr, b. 30 Nov., 1767; Job Carr, b. 16 May, 1762. Can anyone throw light on this branch of the Carr family? Who was Robert Carr the father — and whom did the children marry?—B. T. W.

1807. Cooke, Wood.—Silsas Cooke married at Newport, 6 June, 1781, Rebecca Wood. They had (probably) Silas Cooke, b. 1782; Susan Cooke m. Samuel Branton of Newport; Rachel Cooke, m. Benjamin Branton (son of Samuel); Rebecca Cooke m. Judge Henry Marchant and Margaret Cooke m. Peleg Wood.

These children are for the most part given conjecturally. Can any reader of the Mercury supply a correct list with dates of birth, deaths and marriages.—B. T. W.

1808. Buffum, Wood.—Walter Wood of Newport, living there in 1703, died before 1714; married Amy—(probably a relative of Gov. Walter Clarke). No complete list of children apparently exists.

A daughter, Amy Wood, m. S. Jan., 1708 Samuel Buffum of Newport, who died 1721, and had issue: Samuel Buffum; Joshua Buffum, b. 1712, died young; Walter Buffum, b. 1713 and Martha Buffum. The Walter Buffum just mentioned, b. 1718, married Elizabeth Collins. Has any one information regarding the antecedents of the above Walter Wood of Newport?

Savage suggests that Walter was a brother of Henry Wood of Newport. This Henry, freeman, 1678, moved in 1688 from Newport to Camden, N. J. He was ancestor of the Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor of New York. According to his descendants Henry Wood emigrated from Wales to New England in 1680.—B. T. W.

1809. Laselle.—The ancestry desired of John Coffin Laselle of Providence, R. I., children: James, Samuel, Sally, Deborah, Rebecca, Susan and Charles.—J. W.

1810. Miller.—Can someone tell me the ancestry of Lewis and Lucy Miller of Milton, whose third daughter, Mary Wardsworth Miller, married in 1781, Thomas Taylor, youngest son of William and Sarah Chester Savage Taylor of Boston?—E. R.

1811. Eldred.—Captain John (3) Eldred, Lieut. (2) Samuel (1) died North Kingston, R. I., about 1741. Who was his wife Mary?—Samuel (4) Eldred, son of next above, of Exeter, R. I.; who was his wife Susanna?

ANSWERS.

1812. Potter, Elisha R., Speaker of House of Representatives, also 1786.

1812. Potter, Elisha R., resigned his seat in Congress.

1813. Perry, Christopher Raymond, appointed Captain in the U. S. Navy (the father of Com's O. H. and M. C. Perry.)

1812. Potter, Samuel J., Lieut. Gov. was elected U. S. Senator in place of Hon. Theodore Foster.

1812. Perry, Dr. Joshua, died at South Kingstown, Nov., age 46 years.

1813. McKinney, Gen. G. C. of S. C., arrived at Newport May 22.

1814. Potter, Hon. Samuel J., died (S. C.), Sept. 25, age 54 years (U. S. Senator).

1815. Peckham, Eliza R., wife of Jos. died 1802.

1816. Potter, Col. Simon, a merchant of Newport and largely concerned in privateering in the old French and Spanish war, died at Swansboro, Mass., Feb. 21, age 91 yrs.

1816. Packet ship, "Rose in Bloom," of Newport, from Charleston, S. C., Capt. Stephen Barker, bound to New

ANSWERS.

1817. Williams, Isaac (3) Peckham & Barbara Phillips' last child was Barbara, b. Nov. 29, 1728. If J. W. E. can give me the birth date of Mary Peckham (assumed to be a child of Isaac (3) Peckham, & his second wife) who is named to John Williams, Jan. 21, 1730, I may be of assistance.—R. J. F.

Andrew Carnegie says: "It is my firm belief and opinion that never at any time in the history of the world did the future hold out such definite promise of permanent peace as it does now. The present war is so appalling and shocking that it in itself is probably doing more to put an end to war than any peace propaganda could have accomplished in half a century. The longer that this war continues and the more terrible its results, the stronger the argument for permanent world peace."

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